

THE CAUCASIAN.

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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1899.

NO. 26.

NO ONE CLAIMED A DOLLAR

The Cubans Refused to Take Our Money.

AMERICANS WERE SURPRISED.

The Only Man Who Came Up Was a Ragged Negro, and His Name Was Not on the Roll.

HAVANA, By Cable.—Not a soldier has yet appeared at La Plata to receive the honorarium of \$75 allotted by the United States for the surrender of arms and disbandment of the men composing the Cuban army. At three minutes of 10 o'clock Saturday morning, the hour set to begin the payment of the troops, Major Francis S. Dodge, of the paymaster's department, drove up a four-wheel team, with \$30,000 in gold, and \$9,000 in silver. Six guards accompanied him, and the details of men from the Eighth Infantry were under arms to preserve order among the mob which it was supposed would gather. Colonel George M. Lamm, of the Eighth Infantry, was present as commissioner of the United States. Gen. Ruiz Rivera, who was inducted into office of civil governor of Havana, was there to receive the arms, with a representative of Gen. Gomez, four or five Cuban officers and fifteen reporters. Half a dozen American clerks, with the rolls of the Cuban army, sat at a long table at the headquarters of the Eighth Regiment. A bag of gold was displayed, but there were no applications for a share of it.

The spectators spent the time in discussing why no Cubans appeared. Gen. Rivera said that though there were 4,319 enrolled privates and non-commissioned officers in the Fourth Corps, few of them lived in Havana. He explained that they were outside the city and would probably appear at other places in the province and get their apportionment. Nearly all the officers, he added, are in Havana. The representative of Gomez, who has been acting with the latter in interviews with Governor General Brooke, took a gloomy view of the affair. He said the Americans had made a mistake in stipulating that the Cubans must give up their arms, as this had caused a bad impression among the Cubans.

Dewey Bought a Ticket.

When Commodore Dewey left Washington in November, 1897, to take command of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, he did not take a pass or a first class ticket. Being a personal friend of S. R. Hays, general agent of the Baltimore & Ohio passenger department in Washington, the now famous sea fighter, bought two first class tickets from Washington to San Francisco via the B. & O., Chicago and North-Western, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific lines. Lieut. Brumby accompanied the Admiral and they departed on November 27th. Commodore Dewey, manager of Passenger Traffic D. R. Martin of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, set out to collect the coupons of the ticket and only recently secured all of them. He has had the ticket, containing Dewey's signature, lithographed, and is issuing false similes as souvenirs.

A Georgia Farmer Shot and Killed by a Negro.

MACON, Ga., Special.—A special to the Telegraph from Columbus, Ga., says: "Intelligence reaches Columbus today of the murder of J. C. Smith, a well known planter and merchant, near Columbus, by Bill Harris, a negro. Harris shot Mr. Smith as he was entering his residence. It is said that Mr. Smith had reproved the negro for stealing chickens. The authorities are after the negro."

Bryan in Danville.

DANVILLE, Ill., Special.—W. J. Bryan spoke to 10,000 people Friday afternoon and evening, at the armory. He followed his usual lines of argument, discussing the money question at length, denouncing the administration's Philippine policy, and advocating an income tax. He was given an enthusiastic reception.

A Righteous Decision.

NEW YORK, Special.—By the decision of a board tax commissioners, made public Saturday, three of New York's citizens who have taken up their residence abroad will have to pay their taxes, just the same as the persons living in this country. Wm. Waldorf Astor must pay his personal taxes on an assessment of \$2,000,000 worth of personal property. The Bradley-Martins must pay taxes on \$2,000,000 of personal property. Mrs. Isaac H. Sherman, mother of Mrs. Bradley-Martins, must pay taxes on about \$60,000; the Bradley-Martins to about the same, and Mrs. Sherman will be taxed for \$60,000.

Will Build Tobacco Factories in Japan.

ALBANY, N. Y., Special.—A. N. Brady has in response to a query. "The tobacco American Tobacco Company at the last meeting of the board, decided to build factories in Japan at once and to vigorously expand the company's business in that country."

Taking Effect May 14th, the Name of Station on Midland Division Hereafter Known as Palestine was Changed to Era, O.

Fond After Being 18 Years on the Bottom of the Lake.

ODENSBURG, N. Y., Special.—The propeller Zeland, which disappeared at Port Dalhousie, in a storm 17 years ago, has just been found by divers who were searching Lake Ontario for the tug Walker, of the Montreal Transportation Co., sunk last fall. The Zeland, a small tug, was launched in 1881, and was loaded with coal and iron. The steamer remains intact and will be raised, the wreckers claim ownership. She was valued at \$25,000.

THE ANTI-TRUST BANQUET.

Addressed by Colonel William Jennings Bryan.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Special.—The great anti-trust banquet here Thursday night was attended by 1,445 leading Democrats from all parts of the country. Many addresses were made. Interest centered chiefly in the speech of Hon. W. J. Bryan. Among other things he said: "The influence of these trusts has become so enormous that the people, without respect to party, are asking themselves how the evil can be remedied. The purpose of the trusts is to control the product of some articles of merchandise, and the methods employed are, first, the union of all individual factories under one management, or in one corporation, and, second, the crushing of new rivals. A monopoly when once complete not only dictates terms to those who buy products, but it also dictates terms to those who sell the raw material, and to those who furnish the labor. If the trusts are permitted to continue we shall find an industrial aristocracy growing up in the United States, which will prove as destructive of our ideals as a landed aristocracy would. The principle of monopoly is incompatible with our institutions. Man's necessities compel him to become a purchaser, and where there is but one seller the purchaser is completely at the mercy of the seller. The government would be guilty of gross neglect if it permitted an individual to secure a monopoly even without executive assistance, but it is still more culpable if by legislative act it furnishes the means by which a monopoly is secured. The corporation is the means now employed by those who seek to secure a monopoly. Since the corporation is a fictitious person, created by the law, the power that creates can regulate, restrain, or annihilate."

The Presbyterian Assembly.

RICHMOND, Va., Special.—The session of the General Assembly Wednesday witnessed the transaction of a great amount of business. A notable incident was the according of the rights of associate membership to the Rev. Williams, the delegate from the Independent Colored Synod, who came to speak upon the question of colored evangelization. After the Assembly had voted to accord these privileges, the moderator extended the welcome of the Assembly in a few well-chosen words, the commission all standing. Rev. Williams responded briefly.

Refused to Pre-Bryator.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Special.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, D. A. Glass, of Baltimore, caused a surprise by introducing a resolution directing that Dr. Arthur J. Brown, secretary of the board of foreign missions, call a conference of all the evangelistic Christian bodies, to meet in New York, concerning a harmonious arrangement, and distribution of the foreign mission. The resolution also directed that the Roman Catholic be invited to participate in the conference if Dr. Brown should deem it wise.

Bad Advice to the Cubans.

HAVANA, Special.—The Sanguillu, Laet, Vidal, Maria Rodriguez and all the members of the Cuban Military Assembly, also directed to the building of the Tien Tien-Kin Railroad. This completes the work of Baron Von Heyking, the retiring German minister to China.

Telegraphic Briefs.

The startling discovery was made at Santiago Sunday that the famous shrine of Nuestra Señora Caridad, had been robbed of jewels, valued at \$35,000, and that the head of the statue had been broken off and removed. The robbery caused great excitement in the town, where the shrine has long been the principal attraction. One of the worst tornadoes that has visited Texas since the storm which destroyed the town of Cisco, three years ago, and in which some 50 people were killed, passed over Titus and Era counties Sunday. Several homes and church buildings were wrecked. A large portion of the government of Astrakhan, of the northwest corner of the Caspian Sea, has been submerged by an overflow of the river Volga, which divides it into two nearly equal parts. In the Zarewsk district many villages are flooded. The personal effects of the late Magician Hermann were disposed of at a three days' sale in New York for about \$45,000.

A Toledo, O., dispatch says that ex-President Cleveland has been the recipient of a letter from a man who is known technically as a "fiend."

A Toledo, O., dispatch says that ex-President Cleveland has been the recipient of a letter from a man who is known technically as a "fiend." The letter, the newspaper says, is a "fiend," the new aspirant for honors, enables several of the latter ones, enables a man to retain his consciousness fully and watch the operations performed on him with an almost impersonal interest. A man thus obtains a knowledge of his insides that he could get in no other way; he learns how fearfully and wonderfully he is made, and if he does not in future take better care of his body than most men take it will not be the fault of the drug.

Three Years for Passing Counterfeit Money.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Special.—Love Hall, colored, was sentenced by the Federal District Court, to three years in the penitentiary for passing counterfeit money. Frank Powell, indicted on a similar charge, will be tried at Macon.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Very Warm Weather, With Slight Rainfall in Sections.

The weather during the first half of the week ending Monday, May 22, 1899, was very warm and dry, the temperature rising to above 90 degrees at the peak. Light rains occurred on the 16th and 17th in the west, and were general on the 18th in the central and eastern portions of the State. Hail did considerable minor damage on the 18th in parts of the following counties: Green, Craven, Pitt, Carteret, and Pamlico, and slight damage occurred also in a few western counties on the 16th or 17th. The latter part of the week was cooler and generally cloudy, with more rain on Monday (23d). While the temperature for the week was above the normal, the 19th, 20th and 22d were cool enough to check the growth of vegetation to some extent, especially cotton.

On the whole reports continue favorable. Rain is needed in spots about western counties; elsewhere conditions are satisfactory. Considering the lateness of spring, crops are now fairly well advanced. Farmers have been active in clearing crops of grass and weeds. Replanting has been completed in sections where crops were destroyed by hail last week. Planting is nearing completion, though much tobacco has yet to be set out in northern counties and the setting of sweet potato slips is just under way.

Chopping cotton is now general. Cotton is nearly all up except replanted, and the stand is good. Cool nights are beginning to effect the crops unfavorably. Corn is well grown for the length of time it has been in the ground; the stand is excellent; the first cultivation is in progress everywhere. Cut worms are injuring the crop in many counties, especially on low lands. Early tobacco plants are being worked on the crop is growing well; flea-bugs are damaging tobacco in a few counties. Transplanting has not yet been completed. Peanuts and rice are up. Wheat is heading low, but appears to show a long, well-developed head. The Irish potato crop, from present appearances, will be large and fine; plants are blooming generally. Digging will soon begin in the east. Irish-potato bugs are numerous and destructive. While grass is backward they show steady improvement, and vegetables are abundant in the markets. The strawberry season is practically over in the east. Fruit of all kinds is dropping from the trees. Prospects for grapes only good.

Shoving the Queer.

A stranger has been circulating counterfeit money freely about Raleigh. The counterfeit is a one dollar coin of the mintage of 1882. It is very cleverly done, differing from the genuine dollar mainly in color and weight. It is lighter in weight and darker in color than the genuine dollar. The counterfeit came from toward Parkersburg, via Boykin's Bridge, where he got a dollar on Mr. Fred Royal. He went on to Clinton and got off several dollars on merchants there. He then returned toward Parkersburg on the same route that he came. He was a white man and wore a long mustache.

Shooting in Cabarrus.

A negro named Granger shot another negro on Mr. Bob Walker's place Sunday. The ball entered the man's leg. Granger was arrested, but made his escape from the officer, and was not recaptured. A commitment was made out by Squire Andrew Kirk.

Tar Heel Notes.

Ground has been broken at Spray for an addition to the mill which is to have 5,000 additional spindles installed.

The sixteenth annual council of the District of Eastern Carolina meets in St. Mary's church, Kinston, Thursday, May 25th.

The Presbyterians of Weldon will build a church there and steps have already been taken by opening a subscription list.

The contract was let a few days ago for the building of the new silk mill for the Roanoke Rapids. This mill, unlike the two other silk mills now being established in North Carolina, is chiefly owned by local investors.

Mr. William Brame, of Franklin county, son of Rev. William Brame, has struck it rich in the Klondike, so we learn. Rumor has it that he has made his \$1,000,000 already.

Some of the members of the North Carolina Corporation Commission will attend the National Convention of Railway Commissioners which meets at Denver, Col., August 10th.

Judge Clark, of the North Carolina Supreme Court, has been invited to deliver an address before the convention.

Wagstaff afternoon, at Chase City, Va., Walter Wagstaff, a young married merchant of that place, shot James Hayes, aged 21 years, in the neck, inflicting a fatal wound, perhaps.

Wagstaff was visiting his house, but the latter disregarded the warning. The shooting took place in Wagstaff's front yard.

A new anesthetic is announced which has "proved a success," and will displace cocaine, the reports say.

The philosopher's stone of the modern age seems to be an anesthetic, and no sooner is one found and "proved a success" than the doctors try to see if they can't find something that will displace it. The trouble is that the perfect means of deadening pain has not been found, without running some risk of killing the patient. Chloroform may send a man off with heart failure; ether may work all manner of trouble with a man of weak lungs, and cocaine may turn a man into what is known technically as a "fiend." Enthane, the new aspirant for honors, enables several of the latter ones, enables a man to retain his consciousness fully and watch the operations performed on him with an almost impersonal interest. A man thus obtains a knowledge of his insides that he could get in no other way; he learns how fearfully and wonderfully he is made, and if he does not in future take better care of his body than most men take it will not be the fault of the drug.

THE GREEKS BEARING GIFTS.

Scheme of the Banking Ring to Establish Schools of Finance at the Colleges and Universities by Giving Sums of Money in the Shape of Donations.

THE ENEMY NOW BUSY SOWING TEARS.

Judge Clark Exposes a Subtle Plot—How Many Colleges Have the Gold Bugs and Trusts Captured?

Judge Walter Clark in the Arena.

There is a proverb over two thousand years old, and as true now as it was when first written: "Beware of the Greeks, especially when they bear gifts."—*Times*. *Dannos et dona ferentes*, as the old Romans quoted it from Virgil, but in plain English, "Beware the enemy bearing gifts." This ancient proverb finds modern application in recent donations by the representatives of the great trusts and other aggregations of capital, secured by the pauperization of the people, donations ostensibly made for the education of the nation's youth. There are some who have deemed this merely an instance of vanity on the part of men who, having more money than they knew what to do with, think to immortalize themselves and earn fame by returning to public use a small part of the sums they have abstracted from the common stock, by syndicates and trusts. There was never a greater mistake. These men are not devoid of vanity, but they are not wiser by it to confer benefits upon those whom they have injured. There is a deep, well-laid design at the bottom of this giving, and its motive is self-interest. I have before me a pamphlet, issued by an eminently respectable association, the American Bankers' Association. It is a pamphlet which is not sent to every one; in fact, is a rather private and exclusive affair. Its cover, like its contents, is gold tinted. At the session of that association, as far back as 1889, it passed this resolution:

Resolved, That the Executive Council is hereby directed to carefully consider, and, if possible, devise some feasible plan whereby this Association may encourage or promote the organization of a school, or schools, of Finance among our institutions of learning, and report upon the same to the next Convention.

At the next convention, in 1890, in the address of Professor James, delivered by request and approved by vote of the association, he said it was a pleasure to discuss the subject of establishing these schools before a body of men "who have unusual means of influencing public opinion in regard to it," and added that it was possible "to revolutionize every college in the country." He reported that Mr. Wharton had already "secured the establishment of one such school," at the University of Pennsylvania, by the gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the University. He went on to say that "beyond all question, in this country, the great merchant-prince, the railroad president, the great manufacturer and banker, have succeeded to the place of power once held by the great orator, statesman, lawyer, or clergyman. The professional class in losing ground, the business-world gaining it. Whether for weal or woe, the control of government, of society, of education, of the press, yes, even of the church, is slipping more and more rapidly into the hands of the business classes, and it is this class, which, to an ever increasing extent, will dominate our practical and social life."

"Down with manhood, up with the dollar." The proposition is at least clearly stated. Further along in his address, Professor James speaks of the existence of wealth for several generations in a family, as "the great means of bringing out the finer sides of life and improving the strain of the stock." Those who do not understand the necessity that the moneyed classes should stand together for such purposes, are characterized as having "the narrowness and selfishness of the meanest hyacinth of them all."

This address was endorsed by a vote of the association, afterward printed and discreetly distributed at its expense. An argument that seems to have carried weight, was that the students in the proposed schools of finance would become journalists, lawyers and college professors, and by their influence on public sentiment, would well justify the argument suggested.

In the plan of these schools adopted by the Convention, the necessity of "preserving great estates" is prominently brought forward, and it is observed that the students of institutions thus "aided," become free from "delusions," and instructed as to "the necessity of permanent uniformity of integrity of the coin unit." It is easy to understand what "delusions" the American Bankers' Association proposed to educate out of the minds of students.

Among the numerous extracts from letters to the Association from heads of universities and colleges, anxious to be proscribed, and which are published in this pamphlet, is one from a Southern college president, in which he says: "It is better to have such schools as integral parts of long-established and popular institutions, than to set them off by themselves. In this way they can reach a large number of prepared and influential students, sooner than in any other way. The study of finance and public economy infringes on the question of human rights. And as moral principles depend for their power to make vivid and lasting impressions on religious sanctions, it must follow that those schools in which the ethics of Christianity find a place, are best suited to teach the rights and wrongs of financial policies and economic systems."

It takes no keen insight to say what sort of financial teaching the American Bankers' Association proposed for these schools to be established in colleges, by gifts of one hundred thousand dollars each, and for which church colleges were to be preferred. Another of the numerous letters from college presidents, published in the same pamphlet, with approval, says that every college should have an endowed school of finance under the providence of the American Bankers' Association, and adds: "Wealth could not be better employed than in the endowment of schools of finance; and another says: 'It seems to me they are the most efficient antidote against heresies on currency questions.' It is hardly necessary to point out that these gentlemen deem as "heresies" any theory concerning currency, taxation, or government that in any way menaces the monopolization of capital and natural privileges.

Thus, as in the scripture parable, while the people slept, the enemy is busy sowing tares. As far back as 1890, as this pamphlet shows, the bankers, aided and abetted by certain colleges, were laying deliberate plans to capture the financial education of college youth. How far this plan has been carried out, we do not know, as the reports on this matter have been suppressed since 1890. We do know that donations to colleges, and the establishment of financial schools have been frequent, and announced with intense laudation, as well by the newspapers that are controlled by the money power as by those that are honest, but deceived as to the real motives of these gifts.

The Turkish Janizaries were Christian boys taken from their parents when young, reared and drilled as Mohammedans, and then used as a select body of troops to repress the aspirations for liberty of those of their own blood. We want no imitation of that policy in the colleges of this land.

Raleigh, N. C. WALTER CLARK.

Earliest Type of the Bicycle.

Despite all the claims of the French and English historians, the honor of producing the first vehicle of a nature similar to the modern bicycle belongs to Germany. Away back in 1649 a toy-maker in Nuremberg, named Hugo Hauthaus, made a two-wheeled vehicle with which a person could propel himself rapidly along the roads. Ten years later these contrivances were in common use in Nuremberg.

COMMISSIONERS GO HOME.

They Were Escorted Out Under Flag of Truce.

ENVOYS STUDY CONSTITUTION.

They Like Its General Principles but Cannot Understand Their Application to the Philippines in the Manner Intended—He Asks a Question That is Hard to Answer.

MANILA, By Cable.—The Filipino commissioners left here by special train Thursday. They will be escorted to their lines under a flag of truce. It is expected that they will return soon. President Gonzalez, president of the Philippine commission, before his departure, said: "We greatly appreciate the courtesy shown us. We have spent some time with your commissioners, incidentally considering the American constitution. Its principles impress us profoundly. The plan of government offered the Philippines seems in theory a good colonial system. But why should a nation with your constitution seek to make a colony of a distant people who have been so long fighting against Spain, to secure the same rights your constitution gives? You fought the same battles in America when you fought against England." In fighting at San Fernando Thursday, 50 Filipinos were killed and many were wounded. The Americans had two men killed and twelve wounded.

Otis' Report of the Fight.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—General Otis has forwarded the following dispatch to the War Department:

"MANILA, May 25, 'Adjutant General, Washington: 'On the 23d instant the Third Infantry, returning to Baling from San Miguel, were attacked morning, noon and evening by a large force of the enemy, suffering a large casualty. Two men were killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy was repulsed, leaving on the field sixteen killed and a large number of wounded and prisoners. Yesterday the enemy appeared in the vicinity of San Fernando, attacked by the Kansas and Montana Regiments, which suffered slight loss. The enemy was driven through rice fields, leaving 30 men killed, 28 wounded, and 28 prisoners; fifty rifles and other property captured. Their retreat through the swamp land saved them from destruction. Lawton is returning, leaving McArthur on the front, the regular troops to replace the volunteers."

"OTIS."

Queen Victoria Thanks the President.

LONDON, By Cable.—Queen Victoria has telegraphed to the United States ambassador, Mr. Jos. H. Choate, thanking President McKinley in warm terms for his birthday congratulations. Her Majesty's telegram has been forwarded to Washington.

Following is the cablegram from Queen Victoria, in response to the President's message of congratulations:

"WINDSOR, May 25, 'To the President of the United States: 'I am deeply touched by the words of your telegram of congratulation. From my heart I thank you and the American people for the sentiments of affection and good will therein expressed. [Signed] 'V. R. I.'"

Discussing the Laws of Warfare.

THE HAGUE, By Cable.—Both sections of the committee on the laws of warfare of the peace conference met separately, and began the examination of the subject submitted to them. They met subsequently and discussed the question of competence as regards the scheme for the revision of the Geneva Convention. No decision was reached.

A Rough Season at Sea.

HAMBURG, By Cable.—The British Steamer Briandene, from Galveston, via Norfolk, which arrived here Wednesday, suffered from heavy weather on the Atlantic. The Briandene, which was ten days from Norfolk, reported the weather having been very tempestuous, resulting in much damage about deck.

Ninth Immunes Mustered Out.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Special.—The Ninth Immune Regiment Infantry was mustered out at Camp Meade from Cuba about the middle of April. It is composed of colored men and was recruited in the South by Colonel Canine, a regular army officer.

Three Soldiers Die in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—Gen. Brock, at Havana, reports the death of the following named soldiers in Cuba: Private F. O. Howes, Seventh Cavalry, typhoid fever; Private Henry G. White, Hospital Corps, typhoid; Frank M. Thompson, civilian employee, enteritis.

Telegraphic Briefs.

A gas well yielding 500,000 feet a day has been struck at Triffin, O.

The naval board of inspection, headed by Rear Admiral Rogers, has begun the work of inspecting the apprentice, training ships Essex and Alliance, and the gunnery practice ship Lancaster, in Hampton Roads.

Fourteen persons were drowned Tuesday by the capsizing of a ferry boat on the Dante, near Strubing, Bavaria.

McKinley Gives Check for Dewey Home.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Special.—The acting secretary to the President Thursday called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, chairman of the Dewey home fund, and placed in his hands a check from the President, constituting McKinley's contribution to the fund. In doing so, Mr. Cortelyou conveyed to Mr. Vanderlip the President's interest in the undertaking, and his pleasure in contributing with the people to this testimonial to Admiral Dewey.

COLONEL CARR ON LYNCHING.

He Says That It Must Be Stamped Out for the Honor of the South.

A special to The News and Observer from Greensboro, N. C., says: Col. Julian S. Carr, in his address before the Colored Agriculture and Mechanical College here, spoke at length upon the subject of lynching. Colonel Carr is very kindly disposed toward the negro. He said that the recent crimes in one of our Southern States and the barbarous death meted out to the brute guilty of them, had brought us face to face with conditions that threaten our very civilization. Lynching, as a preventative of rape, had proven a horrible failure. And while no death was so terrible for the assailant of an innocent woman, for the honor of the South lynchings should be stamped out and the law permitted to take its course. The pulp and the press should join in the work to make it respected. At the same time, all technicalities, delays and challenges that give criminals such an advantage must be wiped out, so that men may know that the capture of a criminal will be swiftly and surely followed by his execution. Turning then from the responsibilities of the white race, to those of the black race, Col. Carr said: "The question of the future of the Southern negro is the question of the future of the South. We must have a feeling of security to the humblest woman in the poorest cabin of the most thinly settled portion of the South. The Southern white man must feel that the security of his life and the mission of the leaders of the negro race. They must make a public sentiment so strong in their race that no brute can fail to be impressed by it. Criminals must be made to understand that crime shuts the doors of respect, and that the doors of respect are a parish, an schism, an outcast, to be received nowhere except by charity and upon probation."

Tar Heel Notes.

Insurance men of prominence are arranging to call a State convention of agents in Raleigh, probably June 5, to urge the Governor to call a special session of the Legislature to repeal or modify the Craig law.

By the terms of the law on the subject, the public printers are required to deliver all the Laws to the State in 90 days after the Legislature adjourns. The law forfeits \$50 a day. Now the question comes, whether 90 calendar or 90 working days are meant. The printers contend that "90 working days is meant."

As much as 141 has been paid for North Carolina 6 per cent bonds. This is a large sum for the State. There was \$10,000 in the block.

A special meeting of the board of agriculture has been called to be held June 1.

The Southern Railway has already put on what may be termed a "Jim Crow Car" on trains Nos. 7 and 8 on the Raleigh road, which will be in service on the 10th inst. The law does not go into effect before June 1st, the Southern is getting used to it on the installment plan. The two roads are provided with equal accommodations, a partition dividing them. Coaches are being fitted up on the other roads of the State.

Mrs. Patsy Hendrix, of Elk township, Wilkes county, is quite a remarkable woman. She is 90 years old, has never lit a lamp or struck a match. She has never been sick to amount to anything, and is now well, stout and active. She often enjoys herself as in her youthful days by going barefooted and playing with her children.

A mattress factory is to be established at the penitentiary.

In 1876 this State began to pay Confederate pensions and up to date has paid \$985,640. There are 5,420 pensioners.

The Fayetteville & Albemarle Railroad is to be built from Southern Pines to Fayetteville.

Assistant District Attorney Blackburn is located in Winston for the price of law.

Swinging street signs are to be abolished in Raleigh.

A life size bust of Vance has been presented to the State university at Chapel Hill by the senior class. It is the work of Artist Randall.

John Garrison, of Polk, a former member of the Legislature, died a few days ago, aged 65 years. He was a native of Lincoln.

The Book of Order Changed.

RICHMOND, Va., Special.—After a discussion, which lasted over three hours, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at its morning session, recommended a change in the Book of Order, so as to provide that the ruling elder may deliver the charge to the people at the installation of the pastor.

By a four of the Presbyteries of the Southern Church had pronounced in favor of the change, which was also recommended by the committee on bills and overtures. The vote of the committee stood: Ayes, 77; noes, 48; absent, 73; excused from voting, 2.

The Youngest Conductor.

Perhaps the youngest and lightest weight conductor in the world is in the employ of the Asheville & Biltmore Street Railroad Co. His name is Gordon Brown, his age 11 years, his height four feet four inches, and his weight about 75 pounds. He is a son of Motorman Daniel W. Brown, of the A. & B., who resides at 319 Baily street. Capt. Gordon runs on the extra car that is accounted by the 10-min. schedule recently put in operation by the A. & B., to meet the afternoon train.

To Tap the S. A. L.

Mr. H. L. Milner, of Baltimore, and Mr. A. S. Healy, of New York, arrived in Morganton Thursday. They are engaging an engineering corps, and buying a camping outfit, and it is understood that they will begin the survey of a new line of railroad from Morganton south to some point on the Seaboard Air Line system. A meeting of the chamber of commerce has been called and Mr. Milner and his associates have promised to lay their plans before that body and ask its co-operation.

Saloons Closed, Paper Suppressed and 125 Men Under Arrest.

WARDEN, Ida, Special.—All saloons in Mullin, Gem and Burke have been closed, the publication of the Mullin Mirror stopped and its editor, W. H. Stewart, arrested on the charge of publishing seditious matter. There are now 235 men under arrest accused of rioting.

Governor Roosevelt, of New York, signed the amended franchise bill Friday.

A LARGER ARMY NEEDED.

The American Forces in the Philippines Much too Small.

THE TERRITORY IS REOCCUPIED.

Not Possible to Establish Supremacy With Our Present Forces.—No del Pinar Army Gives the Americans Hard Fight.

MANILA, By Cable.—The events of the past week have emphasized the need of a much larger army here, without which, according to the best authority in Manila, it would be attempting the impossible to expect to establish American supremacy in the Philippine Islands. The inadequacy of the American forces is said to be responsible for the large total number of small encounters, without material results as compensation. Most of the fighting has been in territory which the Americans had swept, but have been compelled to abandon, because they could not spare troops to hold it. The forces commanded by General MacArthur and Lawton hold two important lines of communication and commerce—the railroad to San Fernando and the Rio Grande river. But much of the country they have swept, including scores of smaller towns some of the larger ones, have been left uncovered, simply for want of men to hold them. The insurgent forces returned and are occupying the towns, the Americans abandoned, and are camping in the jungles and woods outside of others on the watch for chances to harass the garr

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THE CAUCASIAN.

The CAUCASIAN is an advocate of true Democracy. It believes in the superiority of Man over Mammon. It contends:

- (1) For a better financial system.
- (2) For the vested rights of citizenship.
- (3) For a more equitable distribution of the burden of government.
- (4) For a more democratic control of legislation.

To this end it demands:

- (1) Currency reform that will put a stop to the appreciation of the dollar and the consequent depreciation of property.
- (2) The exercise of the sovereign right of the people to control their own public highways—the railroads, and the latest improved method of communication—the telegraphs.
- (3) A tax upon incomes and hereditament, and a larger and more equitable tax upon corporations.
- (4) A system of direct legislation that will put the people more in touch with the law-making power of the land.

It is proud of the fact that as one of the pioneer Populist papers, it helped to bring the public to a realization of the dangerous and pernicious growth of trusts; and it submits the above needed reforms, which are the salient features of the People's Party platform, as the only effective remedies for removing these cancerous excrescences from the body politic.

A NEW TREATMENT.
The Body Politic was beginning to lose its robust health and vigor of its youth. A direful malady of stealth and stupor had set its blight upon this once promising offspring of freedom and equality. Ugly cancers now marred the once beautiful form, and certain portions of the body, at one time strong and vigorous, were now paralyzed and impoverished. The disease, sure and sickening as it was slow and stealthy, must needs be diagnosed and remedies suited to necessity applied. Dr. Republican, that once eminent physician, though now grown fat and obese from luxurious living, took charge of the case, and with a satisfied air anticipatory of a good fee, at once began his treatment. "Too much open air," he said; "the patient should be better housed and the doors kept closed shut. I prescribe protection as the remedy, to be applied externally, in large and unstinted quantity; and this together with frequent bleeding will soon set the patient on his feet again." These directions were carefully followed, strange to say, only aggravated the case as a hundred fold, and it became necessary to call in another physician. Dr. Democrat, another eminent authority of his time, diagnosed the case, shook his head, looked wise, and declared the former treatment to be all wrong. "The patient is stultified," said he; "the doors must be thrown wide open. Free trade in broken doses once every four years is the remedy needed; and my word for it, your old health and vigor will return." The good doctor fixed the dose himself, but like his predecessor, he failed to check the insidious growth of the blighting disease. And so it still continues, gathering even more rapid progress.

But is the case to be considered a hopeless one? No, for there is lately arisen another physician, younger in years than the others, but with a clearness and perspicuity of mind which enables him to trace from effect to cause. He too has diagnosed the case and is waiting to apply his remedy. "The Body Politic," says he, "needs internal remedies. Blood, the circulating medium of the body, must be kept free from congestion. The great transportation system of the body must act in uniform measure for the good of the whole body, and not in the interest of a leg or an arm or another portion of the body to the impoverishment of other portions. Every separate and individual part of the body must be made to perform its separate function without being permitted to stretch itself at the expense of another portion. The remedy I would apply would be for the purpose of purifying the blood, which can only be done, in the case of the Body Politic, by reforming the monetary system, money itself being the circulating medium. To more effectively do this, the transportation facilities of the body should be controlled in the interest of the whole, as also should the other vital functions necessary to the welfare of the whole be regulated and controlled. Public ownership of public utilities will do this. These remedies applied and the cancerous outgrowth of the present impure condition, known as trusts, would disappear. Then it will be necessary to feed the patient upon a diet of equality, an income tax being one of the most nutritious varieties. Direct legislation will also guarantee a continued healthy condition and a proper exercise of strength for the different limbs of government. Such are the remedies, among many others, of this new physician, The People's Party. Why not give him a trial?

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine.

Hood's Pills

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. Use the only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CHRIST OR MAHOMET?

Our American cities have a goodly number of pulpites (by far too many) who are using the rostrum of the church to vaunt their religion of imperialism; but perhaps none enjoy the distinction of possessing that occult power, unknown to the great body of Christians, of seeing the hand of God in the slaughter of the Philippines, to a greater degree than does the Rev. Dr. Wallace Kadihue, an eminent Divine of Washington. In a recent sermon of rankest raving over the thing imperialism, the good doctor professed to see in the policy of Force the strong right arm of the Church. To him the resistance of the Philippines, the weakness of China, the opening of the Soudan are opportunities for force in the interest of religion which it were sinful to neglect. Referring to these opportunities, he said:

"In the presence of these opportunities the Church cannot be careless. We dare not refuse obedience. He calls us to subjection. Force is the only argument known to savages from Joshua to McKinley."

It is true that eighteen hundred years and more have passed since Christ's mission to man, and that during that time the pristine purity of His teachings have suffered from an onslaught of various church doctrines and dogmas; but it remains for a nineteenth century divine to view his example of meekness and mildness in the light of belligerency, and to interpret his precepts of gentleness, kindness and non-resistance to mean force and violence. It is a vain waste of time, if we are to believe this eminent authority, to send missionaries to heathen lands to try to win "savages" to our faith by the story of Christ's sufferings for man and the hope of eternal life. "Force is the only argument known to savages from Joshua (the Israelite) to McKinley (the Hannibalite)."

No, Doctor, your ideas of religion, if you preach a policy of force, are a little warped. It may suit the imperialist element of your congregation for you to condone bloodshed in defence of their interests, but don't do it in the name of religion. In the first, you are not without predecessors in this State. In Wilmington, for instance, the channel-way of more than one church echoed a pulpit parson for the murder of the "savages" in that place a few months ago. But force is the religion of Mahomet, not of Christ; and the Koran, not the New Testament, is full of such "opportunities" as you describe.

AN INCOME TAX FOR TAX DODGERS.
With too many of our millionaires (by far the majority) the question of tax-dodging has long been one of close study and industrious research. What with the possession of non-taxable property and the easy handling of the taxable before assessment boards, the burden of taxation has fallen all too lightly upon those most able to bear it; and certainly it has fallen with less weight and more disjointed proportion than upon the not so fortunate man whose only wealth consists of property that stands directly in the way of the tax-gatherer. But there are those among millionaires who object to even the small share they are thus forced to contribute, and are now making a scientific study of the ways and means of tax-dodging. We have in mind the recent examples of William Waldorf Astor and the Bradley-Martins. Mr. Astor, whose wealth is estimated at a hundred millions, and who, according to the Tax Commissioner of New York, his old home, has paid taxes on only two millions, is now objecting to the payment of personal taxes amounting to forty thousand dollars, on the ground that he is now a resident of London. In a recent investigation it has cropped out that Mr. Astor evades the payment of a large amount of taxes upon his realty by providing in his leases that the tenants must pay them. Mr. Astor, be it said, is disgusted with Democratic America, and in a recent published history of himself and his family, has said as much, declaring it his intention to return to England for permanent abode. We bid him good-speed to the land of milk and honey where he can no doubt find more congenial company, but insist that as long as he enjoys the income of property protected by the laws of this government he should be made to pay a considerably larger amount than heretofore. The same is true of the Bradley-Martins who have just renounced their allegiance to the United States, declaring their intention to live henceforth in England. They justify their removal from the land where the millions they have inherited were made by selling barrel staves, by saying according to report, there is too much dross and alloy in American society, and that they prefer not to be contaminated thereby. Incidentally it may be said, however, that by thus "swearing off" they escape the payment of sixty thousand dollars personal taxes to their native home government.

The need of an income tax as a more equitable method of taxation is becoming verily more apparent. With such a tax upon incomes derived in America, men of the Bradley-Martins and William Waldorf Astor ilk might remove their personalties to whithersoever they please (and the government would not greatly suffer thereby), but the government would reap a just tax from the wealth which it pledges its resources and its citizens to protect.

There appears on the first page of the CAUCASIAN, in this issue, a very timely and important article by Judge Walter Clarke, on a very vital subject. Read it, and then re-read it—it needs no comment. It speaks volumes and sounds a note of warning that should be considered and heeded by every father and mother in the land. The article is headed, "The Greeks Bearing Gifts." The Judge shows by some startling facts how the enemy to civilization and Christianity is busy "sowing tares" in our midst in a most stealthy and insidious manner. The learned, patriotic and Christian Judge shows how the money power and the trusts are plotting to capture the newspapers (especially the agricultural and the religious papers) and other educational institutions. Satan and his agents (the money changers and the trusts) are at work. Let the Christian and patriot be on guard.

We really must insist that our fellow citizens of Hawaii, the Chinese and Japanese, be not overlooked in the multifarious task of keeping tab on Uncle Sam's lately acquired subjects. We have before called attention to this; but there seems to be a studied effort to ignore them, and to give preference to the Filipinos, the Cubans, the Porto Ricans, and to our proteges of Samoa. Hawaii is not only on the map, but it is one of us; and, what's more, it is kicking. Now it seems that the social relations between these countrymen of ours in Hawaii, the Chinese and Japanese, are at present a little strained; so much so, in fact, that armed forces are required to keep them dwelling together in that peace and unity befitting a proper sense of gratitude for American citizenship. This, it seems to us, is in itself interesting enough for general attention; but if it were not, we have it stated, in an out of the way corner of the daily press, that twelve thousand Japanese have recently been landed on the Islands. Now are twelve thousand such eligibles to come amongst us unnoticed, and without even an address of welcome? Shame on us that it is so! The Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico, and Samoa, are all well enough in their way, but they are not the only turnips in the patch, and we want to be understood as condemning this shameful discrimination against Hawaii.

We quote the following extract from the address recently issued by Park's "National Organization" committee. After declaring it to be the intention of this committee to organize bolts from the various conventions leading up to national convention in the event they happened not to control the address says: "Should the national convention of 1900 be controlled in the interest of 'fusion,' the straight delegations shall leave said convention and join the contesting delegations sent under this plan in a straight convention, and there carry out the will of the people for the nation without regard to the 'fusion' convention."

Now laying aside the question of "fusion" as a party policy, and granting that it may be either beneficial or detrimental to the party; it seems to us that any man or set of men who thus declare their intention to refuse to abide by the action of the national delegate convention of the People's Party, coming as it does from the rank and file itself of the party voters, in the event they fail to run roughshod over it, create an element of discord of which the party would be better rid. Now it seems to us that if the members of this committee would go to work to make popular People's Party principles, they would be serving the party much better than by devising ways and means of disrupting the party's organization.

We are delighted to see from a recent interview in the Post that Senator Harris, the Populist Senator of that State, gives such a good account of the increasing strength of the Populist party in Kansas. Senator Harris says that the popular movement against trusts is helping the People's Party in his State, as indeed it is in every State in the Union. This is perfectly natural. The People's Party was the first to declare against the evils of trusts; and was the first to inaugurate a movement looking to their elimination. The platform of the People's Party is the only party platform that suggests the remedy for removing the causes that produce trusts. And as the great body of people have learned from People's Party teaching what evils they must correct, so, also, will they realize that these evils can only be removed by fighting for the People's Party principles.

We welcome the New York Journal into the ranks of the People's Party press. In a recent issue of that paper appeared a long editorial advocating government control of the national highways as strong as any that has ever appeared in THE CAUCASIAN or any other People's Party paper in the country. The Journal has for a long time been advocating municipal control of public utilities.

The best medicine money can buy for impure blood, nervousness, and all stomach and kidney troubles is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Hilton Lumber Company of Wilmington, N. C., are the complainants before the Interstate Commerce Commission charging discrimination by the Seaboard Air Line, the Southern and the Pennsylvania in the matter of lumber rates from Wilmington to Boston, the discrimination being in favor of Norfolk. Many similar complaints have recently come before the Commission. That railroads practice discrimination in favor of individuals and cities is a well known fact. That this is too much power to be possessed by the few individuals controlling the entire railway system of America is another fact that the people are beginning to learn. Government ownership of transportation lines, as demanded by the People's Party platform, will end unjust discriminations, and not only that, but will give to the people a better and cheaper service.

A dispatch from Havana, dated May 27th, informs us that the day having arrived to pay the purchase price of three million dollars to the Cuban soldiers, the American paymaster was promptly on hand with the cash, and the machinery for the purpose in splendid gear, that everything, in fact, weather included, was most auspicious for the occasion, and that the plan would have worked beautifully if it had not been unhinged by one small item of detail which had been overlooked in previous calculations, to-wit: the refusal of the individual Cuban soldiers to walk up and take the money. What is pride and independence to American gold, says the Administration; they will yet walk up and take the cash.

The physician who can properly diagnose a case is the physician to properly treat it. While the old parties were declaring that the country suffered from a disordered Tariff, and the Republicans were creating it with protection straight, and the Democrats with protection diluted; the People's Party declared the general debility of the country to be due to a one-sided monetary system and to a two complete control of the legislative bodies by corporations and trusts. The great masses of all parties are now convinced of the correctness of this diagnosis. Then why not accept the People's Party treatment? It will have to be done before health and vigor is restored, and the sooner the better.

The News and Observer, referring to the Craig Bill of the last legislature and its effect upon insurance companies, has the following to say: "Now that several companies, braver than the others, has dared to sidle up to the Craig bill and have not been eaten up by the hideous monster, but on the other hand have found it the most harmless sort of the thing, the other companies are beginning to tumble over one another trying to get in before June 1—the time fixed by the act."

Quite right! The corporations have nothing to fear from anything done by the last legislature, for all the bills relating to them, like the anti-trust law, will, upon investigation, be found to be "most harmless sort of things."

There is now no doubt that the Filipino Insurgents are on the point of surrendering. They have sent a commission to Manila to ask for terms of peace. The terms proposed by the American Commissioners are unconditional surrender, the islands to be under the control in future of an American Governor-General and American Cabinet. The Filipinos would no doubt prefer to resist, but, if the press dispatches are to be believed, they have gotten to the point where they can exercise no choice in the matter.

A few so-called Populists who bolted the action of the Omaha Conference last June and repudiated the conciliatory agreement then reached, in which they for a time acquiesced, in so doing, declared their unwillingness to abide by the action of the national convention of the People's Party, to which was left, as it should be, the question of settling the party policy. The national delegate convention of the party is the supreme power of the party, and those who are afraid to trust it should hunt them up another party, as we believe the Barkers have done.

An American Governor-General of the Philippines to reign in martial splendor over savage subjects of our realm; American soldiery in Hawaii to see that the Japs and Chinamen dwell together in love and unity; and Uncle Sam, like John Bull, can revel in the boast that sunlight ever glimmers upon the bannered steel of his implements of war. Ah, progress, what a victory is thine! But a century's step from Colony to Conquest.

GOV. CANDLER PRAISES S.S.S.



He has Used it for Fifteen Years, and Declares it is the Best Blood Purifier and Tonic Made. Strong Words from Georgia's Chief Executive.

There is not one person in a hundred whose system can successfully withstand the severe drains of the Spring season without the aid of a tonic. All who are afflicted with the ailments of a year must now be eliminated, and this is the time to begin the work of purifying the blood, improving the appetite and restoring your system. It is the only tonic which contains no drugs, and it is the best tonic he ever used. For many years my digestion was bad, but the occasional use of a bottle of S.S.S. has entirely cured me of this malady, and I now eat with perfect impunity anything set before me.

The Governor's Unqualified Endorsement
STATE OF GEORGIA,
Executive Office,
Atlanta, May 8, 1899.
I have for fifteen years used S.S.S. as a remedy for rheumatism and as a tonic. It is unquestionably a good blood purifier, and I am sure the best tonic I ever used. For many years my digestion was bad, but the occasional use of a bottle of S.S.S. has entirely cured me of this malady, and I now eat with perfect impunity anything set before me.

Wants Fingree for the Presidency.
For the Caucasian.
GATSBYVILLE, N. C., May 27, 1899.
I desire through the columns of THE CAUCASIAN to mention one or two things, I have read in the Arena, the date of which is February, 1899, under the heading "Under the Rose," entitled, Governor Fingree's Message, in which the editor says so much in favor of Fingree and his message. Now I want to say that I have a great many times read of Fingree and his fight against the trusts. I want to ask if he does not stand ahead of Bryan for the Presidency. He (Fingree), says that he is of the Lincoln stamp, and not of the Hanna stamp. He favors municipal ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephones, he also favors the government ownership of street cars and waterworks etc., in the cities and towns. He favors the initiative and referendum.

Have You Catarrh?
Do You Cough or Catch Cold Easy?
You say you haven't got catarrh? Well, you are lucky. Very few people can say that honestly. A cold is catarrh of the bronchial tubes. A cold is acute catarrh. Chronic catarrh is simply an old cold. The people who catch cold easily have catarrh in the system. Thousands of people have catarrh who do not realize it. Pe-ru-na is the only scientific remedy for catarrh yet discovered. Pe-ru-na cured Mr. Otto F. Losenky, of 44 West street, Newark, N. J., of chronic catarrh, with which he had been afflicted for twenty years. He says: "I was sick for eighteen or twenty years and did not know what was the matter with me. I consulted several physicians, one of whom said he could cure me in six months. He doctored me for my blood. Another physician said I had dyspepsia. Finally I wrote to Dr. Hartman for advice. He told me my trouble was catarrh and advised Pe-ru-na. Pe-ru-na cured the catarrh. My appetite is good and I sleep well. I wish I could tell everyone about Pe-ru-na." Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, for a free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh."

Deafness Cannot be Cured
by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a running sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, nine cases out of ten are cured by Catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.
F. J. CRENKY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's family pills are the best.
Mother: "Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal-bin?"
Joe: "Why, mother, I think she has seen the sign No. 10 on the time to lay in your coal." Life.

PNYNY-PECTORAL
A QUICK CURE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS.
VENGEANCE REMEDY in all affections of the THROAT OR LUNGS.
Large Bottles, 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., Lim., PHOSPHORUS PAIN-KILLER.
FOR SALE BY Chemists and Druggists.

Kidney Trouble
Is a deceptive disease—thousands have it and don't know it. If you want quick results you can make no mistake by using Dr. Kilmor's Swamp Root, the great kidney remedy. At druggists in fifty cent and dollar sizes. Sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney trouble. Address Dr. Kilmor & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Reading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-party election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.
2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.
3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.
4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars apiece and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.
5. That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.
6. That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and be punished as prescribed by law."
7. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no no registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.
8. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.
9. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.
10. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.
11. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers, which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the details of this new machine. Sewing Machines we manufacture and sell at prices you can't buy elsewhere. The NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 25 Union Square, N. Y. For a list of agents, send for circulars.

Young People
CURE THE DANGEROUS DISEASE OF YOUTH. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense.

DROPSY
CURED with vegetable remedies. Have cured many thousands of cases of dropsy. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense.

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CURE THE DANGEROUS DISEASE OF YOUTH. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
CURE THE DANGEROUS DISEASE OF YOUTH. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense. A complete course of instruction in the art of self-defense.

Attention!
The 1899 SOLDAN Bicycles. A Most Attractive Wheel.

NEW FEATURES
3 inch drop to hanger, Flat cranks, 2 pieces, 8 1/2 sprockets, 8 1/2 Retainers, Thumb screw adjuster, H & A perfect fit 'ch'n. Tool steel cones.

Stand comparison
Are attractive, Are easy running, Are durable, Are high grade, Are elegantly finished.

THEY
Wonderful value \$50. We want an agent in every city or county.

Memorial Cards
Beautifully colored Memorial Cards 14x22 inches, made of Deceased in bronzes. If you have had any dear relative to die and desire one of these cards, address Southern Memorial Co., Raleigh, N. C.

Price 50c.

Consumer's Guano Co.

W. S. BARNES, General Manager.

Our brands are "Lemon Wrapper" Guano, "Farmers' Choice" Guano, "K" Guano and "B.R." Acid Phosphate. We sell to farmers direct and at farmers' prices. A home company and not in a trust. Our prices are low and goods not excelled.

Positions Secured
We aid those who want government positions: \$5,000 places under Civil Service rules; \$3,000 yearly appointments. War creates a demand for 750 employees within 6 months. Bureau of Civil Service Instruction, 128 Fifth Street N. E., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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WRITE FOR CIRCULARS showing the details of this new machine. Sewing Machines we manufacture and sell at prices you can't buy elsewhere. The NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO., 25 Union Square, N. Y. For a list of agents, send for circulars.

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Price 50c.

THE CAUCASIAN.

Established, N. C., June 1, 1899.

We print wedding cards including envelopes, 50 for \$1.50, 100 for \$2.50. Visiting cards by mail 50c per package of 50.

We thank Mr. John Graham for his invitation to attend the commencement at Warrenton High School, June 1st, at 8 o'clock, p. m.

We acknowledge the receipt of a handsome engraved invitation to the seventh annual commencement of the A. & V. College of N. C., June 1st. There is quite a number in the graduating class this year.

Through accident in sending out papers to the post offices last week the names of a few subscribers were torn from the wrappers. If those who failed to get the last issue will kindly drop us a card we will send them the paper.

Commencement of the State Normal and Industrial College.

The seventh annual commencement of the State Normal and Industrial College opened on Saturday the 19th with a reception by the faculty to the alumni and other former students. Decorations of palms, vines and flowers mingled with the college colors, white and gold in the entrance hall, and with the colors of the different classes in the recitation hall, were but a fit frame work for the living pictures of North Carolina young womanhood. It goes without saying that one found beauty everywhere since the adorning of halls and tables where refreshments were served, was done by the zealous hands of cultured women loyal to their alma mater. No institution within the writer's knowledge so holds the hearts of her children. This is the largest class that has graduated of the college since its foundation seven years ago, about seventy five were present at the reception.

Dr. J. O. Rust, pastor of the Edgely Baptist Church, Nashville, Tenn., preached the baccalaureate sermon in the college chapel Sunday morning.

Dr. Rust's broad ideas concerning the State's duty in the matter of higher education are those for which this institution stands today before the people of North Carolina.

Dr. E. A. Alderman delivered an address before the Young Women's Christian Association Sunday evening.

On Tuesday evening the Chapel was packed and many were unable to get in. At 8:30 o'clock Miss "Speight, of Tarboro, chief marshal, conducted upon the rostrum the thirty nine members of the Senior class. This is the largest class that has yet gone from the College. Surely there has never a nobler array of earnest, capable young women from any College. The exercises were opened by that battle cry of the Normal: "Carolina, Carolina, Heaven's blessings attend thee."

Miss Rosalind Sheppard, of Winston, president of the class, welcomed the audience cordially and gracefully. Essays were read by six representatives of the class.

Silent Forces, Mary Collins, Halifax county.

The Song of the Shoe, Lewis Dull, Avery county.

The Cry of the Children, Susie Baker Saunders, Pitt county.

The Crowning Race, Sadie L. Middleton, Duplin county.

The Fish Ponds of Egypt, Joseph L. Dixon, Burke county.

Flood-Tides and Ebb-Tides, Besse Ethelwyn Moody, Buncombe county.

The topics of these as of all the class show the trend of the thought of the College. The need and duty as well as the beauty and joy of labor are sounded by every tongue that speaks for the Normal.

On Wednesday at 11 a. m. the annual of the First North Carolina Normal and Industrial College was virtually given its service to the College, so we see that the patriotism of these men was not all in vain.

Judge Walter Clark awarded the prize money and made the annual address. This address was read by every man and woman in the State.

The dramatic entertainment given by the Adelphi and Cornelian literary societies on Wednesday evening was for the benefit of the students' building which the young men have undertaken to put up. The Thespian art is not a neglected one as the rendition of their parts in these students proved. The "Drill, Spring Revels," was indeed a treat.

The songs and dancing of the drill, and the may-pole was a revelation to beauty-loving eyes. Only the bloom of spring green was wanting to reproduce great Carols in the picture made.

Another grand burst from the band and the commencement of '99 was a memory long to be held with pleasure.

The Students' Building Fund is over \$500. The fund is now amounting to some \$250. The fund now amounts to some \$250.

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"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grandson of His Grand-Father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly gauges public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying of the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, but the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grandson of his grandfather" is especially derided as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

Section 1. Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

Sec. 2. He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt in open court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

Sec. 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

Sec. 5. No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person, shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article. Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided, such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

Sec. 6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

Sec. 7. Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Act, disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, . . . do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as . . . So help me God."

Sec. 8. The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment, pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment is imprisonment in the State prison, since becoming citizens of the United States, of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. The act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Spring tides are due to an impoverished condition of the blood and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which enriches the blood.

"Only the First Step is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millions of people say.

It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Bad Blood. Although I have been over 40 years of age I am thoroughly well. It was three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla that made me so after spending over \$50 in medical attention. My trouble was a raw sore on my ankle. Mrs. LUCIA MASON, Court Street, Lowell, Mass.

Running Sores. After worrying four or five children with running sores, Hood's Pills cured me of dyspepsia and constipation. Mrs. KATE THOMAS, St. Governor St., Annapolis, Md.

Consumptive Cough. "Five years ago I was a consumptive cough, reduced me to a skeleton. Was advised to take Hood's Sarsaparilla which I did and recovered my health. I have never been ever since." MRS. M. L. BRIDGEMAN, Cor. Pearl and Chestnut Sts., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints. Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, the skin-irritating and all other ailments connected with the blood.

CHAIRMAN SIMMONS' ADDRESS

ISSUED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 25TH, '98

TO THE VOTERS OF THE STATE.

It Was to Deceive—Not Going to Deceive the Negro. Democrats Removed the Property and Educational Qualification in the State.

Below we give a few extracts of what Chairman Simmons sent out through the Democratic papers during the last campaign. What we do not copy is on the same line of what we do copy. Read it and decide whether he lied or not. He said:

"For the past twenty years or more, just before every election, the Republican speakers, at their midnight meetings, have been in the habit of telling the negro if the Democrats came into power their right to vote would be taken away from them. After the Democrats came into power in this State, they always had some reason to give these credulous beings why the Democrats had not disfranchised them as they had before predicted."

"First, they told them if the Democrats got the State government they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got the State government and did not disfranchise them. Then they told them if the Democrats elected a President they would disfranchise them. The Democrats elected a President and did not disfranchise them. Then they told them if the Democrats got control of Congress they would disfranchise them. The Democrats got control of Congress and did not disfranchise them. All along the honest white men of the State laughed at these lies, and marveled that the negro did not have sense enough to see that he was being duped."

"Finally the negro himself began to see through the trick. He had seen the Democrats in full power in the State for twenty-two years, and had learned through experience that that party did not propose to disfranchise him and let go. He had seen the Democrats, and finally refused to be frightened by their rot nor longer. So the old Republican scare-crow had to be hauled down and put away."

"Now these same old demagogues, aided by a few pie-eating and puppeting Populists who used to laugh at this fraud upon the negro, have again brought out the old Republican scare-crow of disfranchisement; but, strange to say, they are now using it in an attempt to frighten and to the ignorant negro, but the poor and uneducated white men of the State. But these wily schemers will be disappointed. They will find that the uneducated white men of the State are not so easily fooled. They will find that while they may not have any book learning, they have the quick intelligence and hard sense of the white race, and they will find that they are not to be frightened by a bugaboo. There is not a white man in North Carolina who will be frightened by this old Republican negro bugaboo, and they will by their votes teach these fellows who are pretending to be a good party, that their intelligence is not to be trifled with and insulted with impunity. They know the Democratic party was the party that removed the property and educational qualifications to suffrage in North Carolina. They know that the Democratic party has always stood for manhood suffrage, and they know that the Democratic party will never, under any circumstances, remove the property and educational qualifications to suffrage in North Carolina. They know that the Democratic party is composed largely of poor and uneducated men, and that it looks to this honorable class of our citizenship for its support, and that it will in turn protect them in all their rights of citizenship and their children in their homes, their reputation and their virtue."

"It must be remembered it is the Republicans who are circulating this silly story about the Democrats. Even the Populist wing of that party denounced the story as absurd. As barren of truth about some things as the Hand Book recently issued by Dr. Thompson and Hal Ayer. It is frank enough to admit that there is no truth in the Republican clamor about the Democrats disfranchising the negro, much less any white man, and that the history of the past twenty odd years of Democratic rule in North Carolina proves the utter

falsity and absurdity of the Republican rot this subject. Nor do responsible Republicans openly and publicly make this charge. As reckless as they are, they have too much respect for fear of decent public opinion to visit upon themselves the scorn and contempt which an open avowal of such absurd and ridiculous charge would merit. But while these Republican traitors are silent themselves upon this subject, they send out secret circulars, and send out sneak speakers and bushwhackers to try to frighten and deceive the people by clandestinely circulating these falsehoods concerning the purpose of the Democratic party.

"These leaders and their claqueurs know, as every intelligent man in the State knows, that the Democratic plan to protect the white men of the East from the horrible negro rule under which that fair section of the State now suffers and languishes is to take advantage of the recent decision of the Supreme court to give effect that one section or county may have an entirely different system of county government, and while according to the white counties, the right to elect all their local officers, to restore the old Democratic system of county government in the counties having negro majorities, thus lifting the ruthless heel of the negro from off the neck of the white men who live in the negro-ridden counties of the East.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—growing weaker day by day. Fortunately a friend advised trying Electric Bilets, and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now well again. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cents, guaranteed, at all drug stores.

Homicide at Garland.

Clinton Canaanian.

Hiram DeVane, colored, aged about 50 years, was shot and killed by Haywood Crumpler, colored, aged about 25 years, at Garland, this county, on Tuesday Morning, May 23d. Hiram had accused Haywood of being unduly intimate with his girl. He left home on Tuesday morning, and was going to kill him. He went to Crumpler's home and inquired for him, but he was not there.

In the meantime Hiram's girl goes to Haywood's home and tells him of the old man's intention. The mother goes to Haywood, who is at Mr. Edgar Herring's steam mill, and tells him the old man DeVane is after him with his shot gun. Then Haywood comes himself with a pistol. By this time the old man has learned the whereabouts of the boy and comes up to the mill with his gun. He says to the boy that he wishes to see him, and they walk to the railroad, about forty yards away. The mill was running at the time, so the employees could not hear what was said, but some one saw the old man point his gun at the boy, who thrust it aside. Then again the old man raises his gun as if to shoot, when the boy draws from his pocket a pistol and shoots. He shot four times. Two shots took effect. One in the forehead, which glanced without penetrating the skull and inflicting a mortal wound. The other went through the temple and through the brain to the skull on the other side of the head. The old man then turned around and ran about twenty-five yards, where he fell dead. Corporal R. P. Wilson and J. P. Cooper, Jr., of the local police, found the body of the old man and found that the deceased came to his death by a pistol shot from the hands of Haywood Crumpler. The jury found that the boy was justifiable. It seems to be the prevailing sentiment throughout the community that the boy was powerless to prevent a tragedy and that he acted in self-defense.

A Thousand Tongues.

Could not express the rapture of Annie K. Springer, of 1125 Howard street Philadelphia, who has just received a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure: "I feel as if I could sleep soundly and can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing. I feel like sounding its praises through the 'Liberator.' I will tell every one who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs, Price 50c, and Trial bottle free with all drug stores. Every bottle guaranteed."

If you were on top of Trinity spire with a goose, how would you get down? Pluck it off the goose—Rural New Yorker.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPETITE.

He Can Eat With Impunity Anything Set Before Him.

Georgia's chief executive has many good qualities, and in addition to his superb robust constitution, the governor also possesses what is coveted by many unfortunate—he has a good appetite. In an ordinary mortal, however, he once suffered from indigestion, with all the distressing conditions which it produces. But he has found an unfailing remedy, however, and said recently:

"For many years my digestion was bad, but the occasional use of a bottle of S. S. S. has entirely cured me of this malady, and I now eat with perfect impunity anything set before me."

Governor Andler has also declared S. S. S. to be the finest tonic and blood purifier made. He has used it every spring for the past fifteen years.

"What grounds have you for asking a pension?" Applicant. "Why, when the engagement began I lost my head."—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

The Summer Season Should be Taken With a Grain of Salt.

The way to the seaside is by the Seaboard Air Line. Saturday and Sunday excursions from May 20th to September 24th to Virginia Beach, Ocean View and Old Point Comfort, round trip \$3.50 via the Seaboard Air Line. Tickets will be on sale Saturday, good to return following Monday, from Raleigh, Boykins, Durham, Lewiston and intermediate points.

Remember Your Summer With Seaboard. If C. C. C. full, consignments return 10c.

Elkin Woolen Mills

WE CAN GET BOYS' YOUTHS AND MEN'S PANTS MADE TO MEASURE FOR LITTLE MORE THAN COST OF THE GOODS.

If you want to exchange your wool or have it manufactured into the best Blankets, Cassimeres, Jeans, Linseys, Flannels and yarns to be had in America. If you want the best made and most comfortable fitting pants you ever wore; if you want to trade with the cleverest men you ever had dealings with, try the ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS, and you will never regret it. They have one of the largest mills in the South. They ship their goods to nearly every State in the Union, and the quality of their work is unexcelled.

Write them for their handsome new catalogue, and do not dispose of your wool until you see it. Address,

CHATHAM MFG. CO., Proprietors, ELKIN, N. C.

WE COMPANY PAYS FREIGHT ON WOOL AND WILL GIVE YOU PROMPT RETURNS.

TO: Atlanta, Charlotte, Augusta, Atlanta, Wilmington, New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, AND: New York, Boston, Richmond, Washington, Norfolk, Portsmouth.

SOUTHBOUND. No. 402. No. 41. No. 42. No. 43. No. 44. No. 45. No. 46. No. 47. No. 48. No. 49. No. 50. No. 51. No. 52. No. 53. No. 54. No. 55. No. 56. No. 57. No. 58. No. 59. No. 60. No. 61. No. 62. No. 63. No. 64. No. 65. No. 66. No. 67. No. 68. No. 69. No. 70. No. 71. No. 72. No. 73. No. 74. No. 75. No. 76. No. 77. No. 78. No. 79. No. 80. No. 81. No. 82. No. 83. No. 84. No. 85. No. 86. No. 87. No. 88. No. 89. No. 90. No. 91. No. 92. No. 93. No. 94. No. 95. No. 96. No. 97. No. 98. No. 99. No. 100. No. 101. No. 102. No. 103. No. 104. No. 105. No. 106. No. 107. No. 108. No. 109. No. 110. No. 111. No. 112. No. 113. No. 114. No. 115. No. 116. No. 117. No. 118. No. 119. No. 120. No. 121. No. 122. No. 123. No. 124. No. 125. No. 126. No. 127. No. 128. No. 129. No. 130. No. 131. No. 132. No. 133. No. 134. No. 135. No. 136. No. 137. No. 138. No. 139. No. 140. No. 141. No. 142. No. 143. No. 144. No. 145. No. 146. No. 147. No. 148. No. 149. No. 150. No. 151. No. 152. No. 153. No. 154. No. 155. 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